

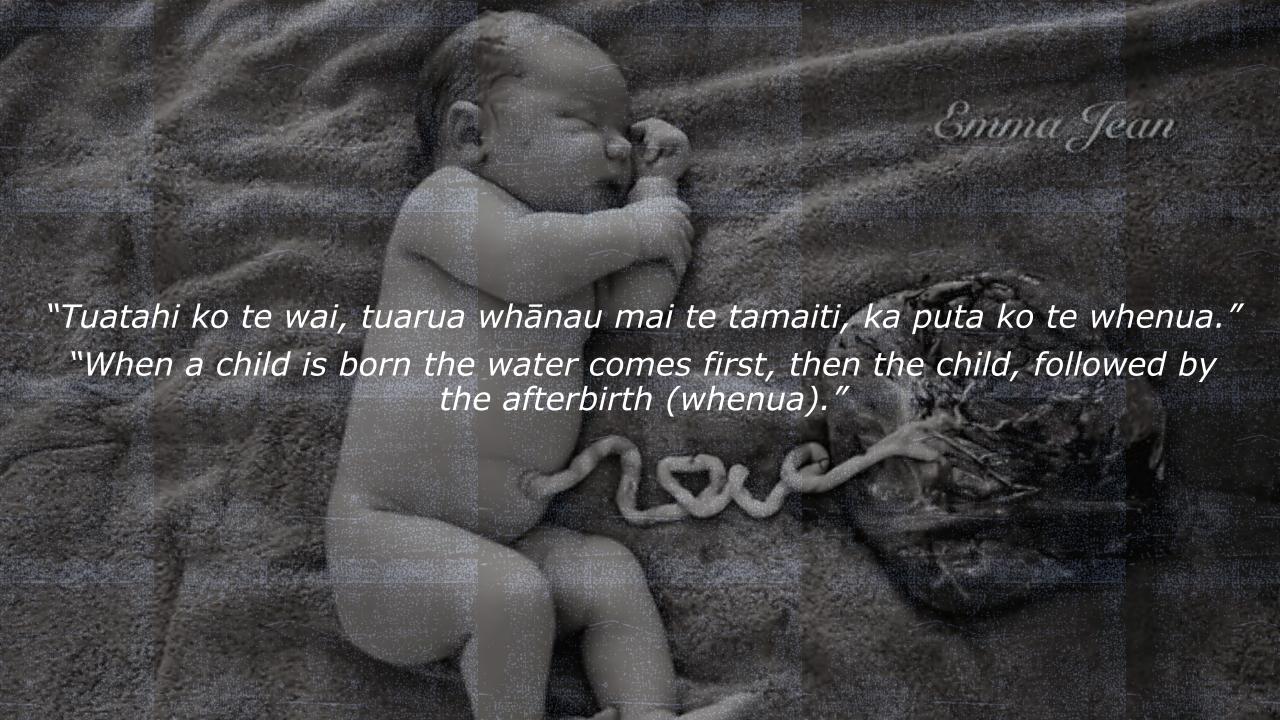
Ko te pū Te more Te weu Te aka Te rea Ko te wao nui Te kune Te whe Te kore Te pō Ki ngā tangata Māori Nā Rangi rāua ko Papa Ko tēnei te tīmatanga o te ao Ko tēnei te tīmatanga o te ao

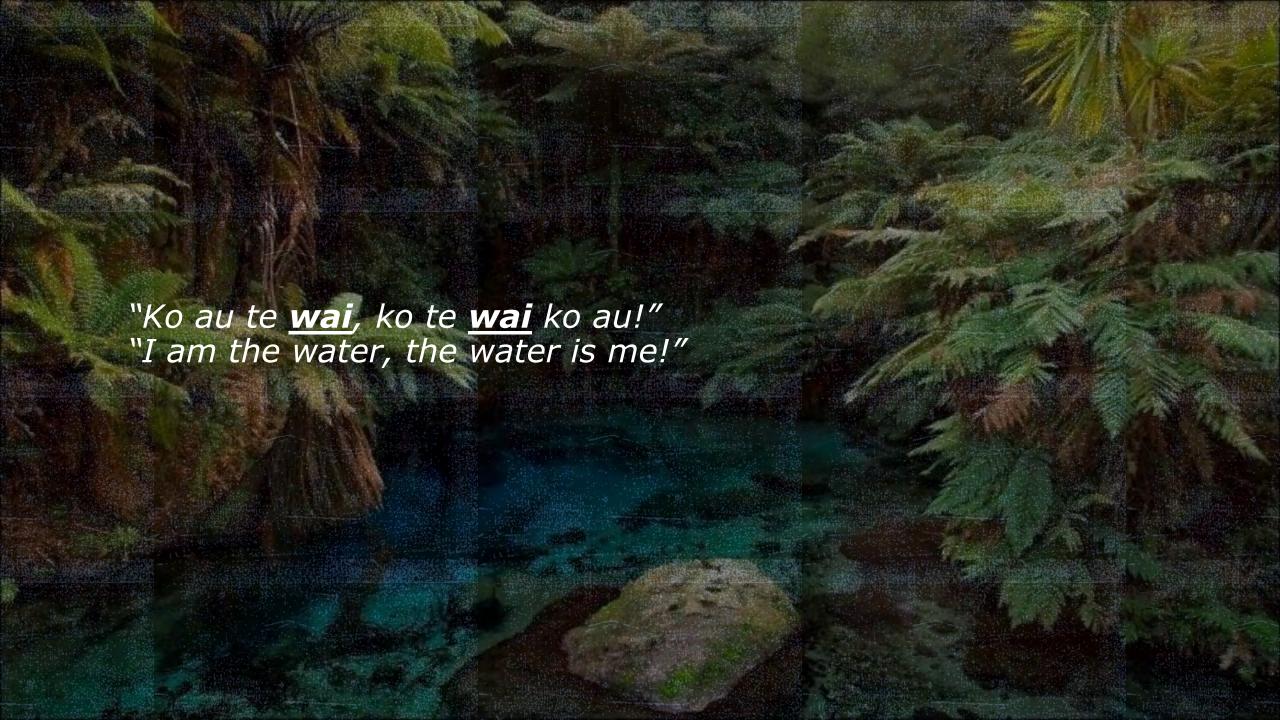
From the Origin (seed) The tap root The rootlets / lateral roots The creeper, vine Growth The Great woods/forest The Conception, form The Sound The Chaos/Void The Darkness To the people From Rangi (Sky) and Papa (Earth) This is the beginning of the world This is the beginning of the world

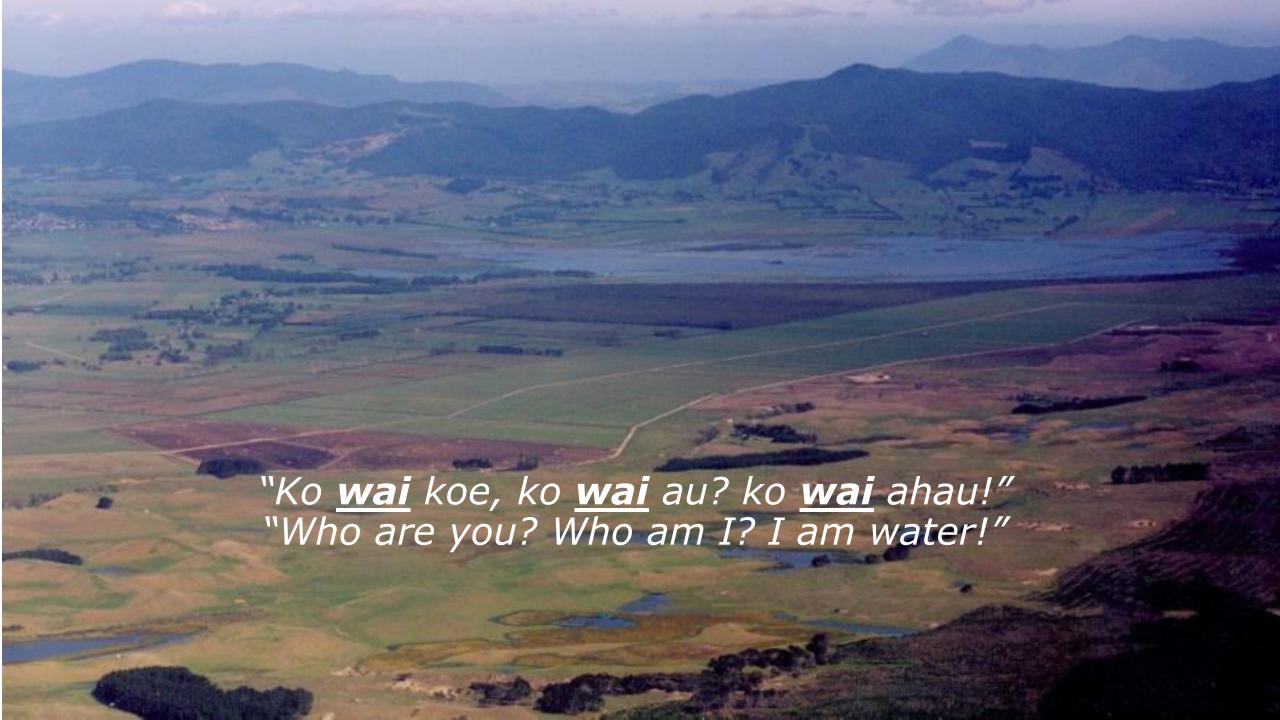














## Ranginui / Sky

Ua / Ngā roimata a Rangi Rain / The tears of Rangi

Ngā puna tapu a Papa Weeping springs of Papa

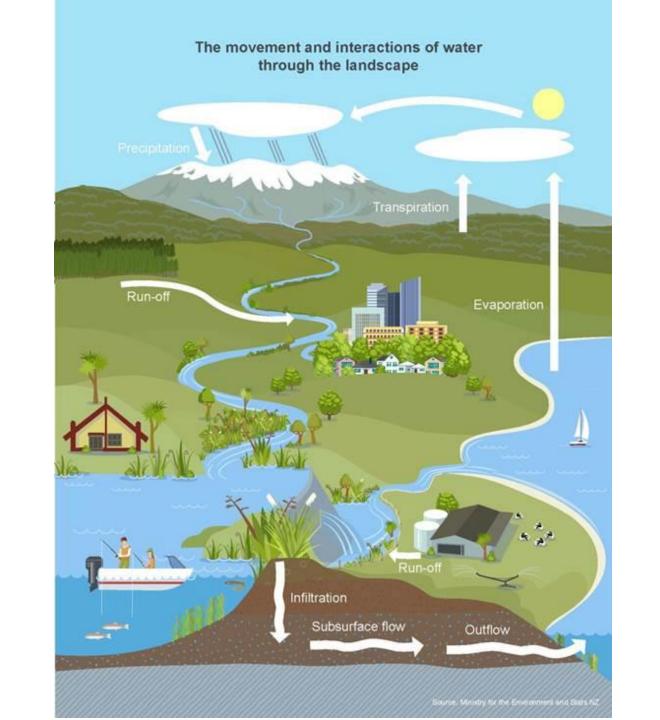
> Te Wao nui a Tane Great Forest of Tane

Ko Maru te Atua o Waimaori Maru is the God of Freshwater



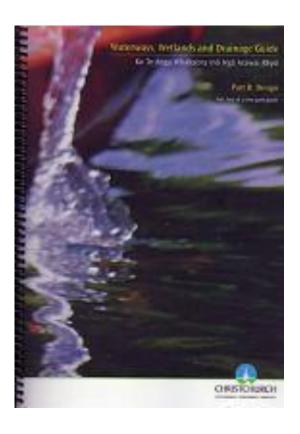
Ko Tawhirimatea te Atua o Nga hau e wha Tawhirimatea is the God of the four winds

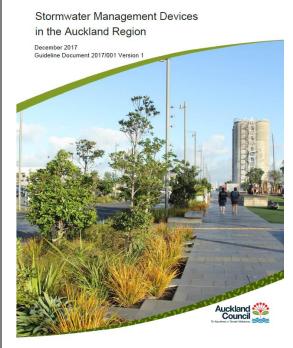
Ko Tangaroa te Atua o Waitai/Moana Tangaroa is the God of the sea



- Wai-ora (pure/healthy water): This is water in its purest form
- Wai-māori (freshwater): This is referred to as ordinary water which runs free or unrestrained and it has no sacred associations
- Wai-kino (polluted): The mauri of the water has been altered through pollution or corruption and has the potential to do harm to humans
- Wai-mate (dead water): This class of water has lost its mauri and is dead. It is dangerous to humans because it can cause illness or misfortune
- Wai-tai (salt or water from the ocean): This term also refers to rough or angry water as in surf, waves or sea tides
- Wai-tapu (sacred water): This is water that is used for ritual and ceremony.
- Wai-āwhā (Stormwater): Water from a storm
- Wai-ua (rain water): Rain

- Kaitiakitanga (Guardianship) People and decision makers respect and uphold te mana o te wai and exercise their responsibilities as kaitiaki and custodians.
- Mana-tiakitanga (Stewardship)
- Whakapapatanga (Geneology & Interconnectiveness)
- Wairuatanga (Spiritual) Urban waterways are seen as an integral part of life and are valued and enhanced to provide for spiritual, social, cultural and economic benefits to the people living close to them.
- Orangatanga (Well being) There is an increased understanding that the health of the environment is connected to the health of the people
- **Ki uta ki tai (from the mountains to the sea)** Urban waterways are understood as natural bodies and are managed as part of a larger ecosystem
- Rangatiratanga (self-determination) Māori values and iwi rights and interests are central to the decision making over and management of urban waterways
- Mauritanga (Essence or life-force of a natural environment) The mauri and overall health of urban waterways is measured, promoted and improved.
- Mātauranga (Knowledge, comprehension, or understanding things visible and invisible = wisdom)
- Kotahitanga (unity, togetherness, solidarity, collective action)
- Whānaungatanga (relationship, kinship, sense of family connection)











Making Aotearoa New Zealand the most liveable place in the world Aotearoa - be whenua mana kura mô te tangata

